VEW-LORS DAILY TAUBUNE PRIBAY, JANUARY 12.

Venna Conference is in some sort accepted by Turkey, the breach becomes wider and the difference more irrocencilable than it was before.

We pointed out yesterday the language in which the Austrian Government appear to be already endeavoring to evade the consequences of the Protocol and Instructions of the 5th of December. It is a satisfactory contrast to this suspicious conduct of the Court of Vienna to find that Prursia has taken a more independent line. Count Pourtales, who was some time Prussian Minister at the Portabas crived in London on a special mission connected with the affairs of the East; and we bope to learn that he is the bearer of instructions favorable to the unbroken concert of the Pour Powers. Although the interests of Prussia in this question are less direct than those of the States more nearly adjadent to the theater of war, her position is one of great interest, for she has, in some degree, the advantage of a casting vote. If the Prussian Cabinet really contains a man of energy, and if the King has the firmness of character which his predecessors have often displayed, it cannot be doubtful that they have the power to bring this struggle to a speedy tormization, and to emancipate Germany from that Russian influence which is the plague epot on the reigning houses of that country. To remain neutral is to abdicate the part which Prussia has sometimes played in the affairs of Europe, and to leave the interests of Germany unrepresented in a question which may embrace the world. To side with Russia would be to sink from neutrality into vassalage. We hope to find that the Cabinet of Berlin is prepared to act a bolder part. Her place is by the side of France and England, contending with them for the cause of justice, humanityand civilization. It is satisfactory to find that she is taking steps to draw closer to these Powers in the orean emergency, for the conduct she may now pursue will be decive as to her alliances for the future. The neutrality she might take refuge in would be used against hersel

display would regain for her the position she once held in Europe, and the confidence of the German people.

A TURKISH MILITARY CEREMONY.

Cerrespondence of the London Times.

Windley, Friday Dec. 2, 1833.

Yesterday saw one of those grand bursts of military enthusiasm which the present crisis has been engendered, and which has recalled to the population here those times when the Crescent culminated to the terror of Europe. The names Wida and Sofia are now all that remain of the sister Queens and capitals of the long defunct Bulgaria, but the Moslem Widdin is pregnant with memorials of the long struggles which have so often reddened the Danube with blood. The arsenal of the citadel, from which I write, still shews the drums of Causo el Ghoury, the last of the Mameluke Sultans, which the great Selim sent across the Balkan to tell that the Soldans that began with Saladin had ceased to exist. Here, too, are those huge, unwieldy halberts of the German Lanzknechts of those old bygone days when the ancestors of the present Magyar nobles sued for vassalage at the then truly Sublime Porte, and the horse tails tood creet from the hills of Styria to the shores of Yemen. Even the scene of the solemnity I am about to describe is the record of a fall on evil tongues and evil days—the seragilo where Pasvan Oglou, that stiff necked rebel, so long defied his sovereign, and which later lodged in hoary audacity, Hussein, the once truculent destroyer the Janissaries.

The army now assembled here is in numbers not far short of that which I two months ago saw at Olmatz. In science, drill, discipline, dress, and equipment it would be useless to institute a comparison, but as a moral spectacle the army at Widdin must strike the coldest and most unimpassioned spectator. The impulse from within is stanger than the command from without; everywhere is visible, a deep flowing enthusiasm, which, directed by science, may work prodigies; left to itself, fruitless devastation and ruin.

Before we proceed further, let me give the list of the C

Commanders:

Ahmed Paska Commander-in-Chief, General of Division attached to the corps of General Staff.
Lieutenant-General Ismail Paska, President of the Council of the Aimy of Roumells.
Lieutenant-General Mustapha Paska, of the Army of Roumella.
Lieutenant-General Saalim Paska, Commandant of the Fortress of Wilddin.

Licutement-General Sasiun Pasha, Commandant of the Fortze Widdin.

Mehmed Pasha, Brigadiev of lufantry, Army of Constantinople Suleymen Pasha, Brigadiev of Infantry, Imperial Guard, Omman Pasha, Brigadiev of Lafantry, Army of Roumelia Omman Pasha, Brigadiev of Aratilery, Imperial Guard, Impell Pasha, Brigadiev of Cavairy, Army of Constantinople, Mashar Pasha, Brigadiev of Cavairy, Army of Constantinople, Mashar Pasha, Brigadiev of Cavairy, Army of Roumelia.

Sazam Infantry, eight regiments at 3 600.

Sazam Infantry, eight regiments at 1 500.

Carabineers, two hotsilons at 800.

Artillery, one and a baif regiment at 1,500.

Carabineers, two hotsilons at 800.

Bashi Bayenha, (like Cossacha,)

Armanut Biffes.

Social Artillery, (Militia.)

Total.

Total Taylor of the light of the provincial authorities and dyar.

For some days back the provincial authorities and dyar.

or notables, had been pouring into Wildin, and yesterday
morning all the town was actir as for a holiday. At midday the Pasha gave an entertainment. The various corpswere also liberally regaled; and in the course of the aftermonathe dignitaries assembled in the grand divan, Sami
Pasha, in the right hand corner, wearing a suble pelisse of
that gorgeous old oriental amplitude, which, in the eyes of
the Ulema, is so much more pleasing than the starved
scanty Frank cut introduced by Sultan Mahmond, and so
much more suitable to the environs of the Damba and the
Balkan. Of the eleven Pashas whem the warlike crisis
has assembled here, several were absent, keeping watch
and ward in Kalefat; but Ishmail Pasha was present; a
Turk of the old school, but looking what he is every inch
of him, a fearlets captalu. Abmed Pasha also was present; he speaks German fluently, having been seven years
at Vienna, and gone through the European school of the
more abstruse studies of his profession. Count Jinsky,
the Polish engineer in chief, whose Turkish name I cannot
at this moment recollect, remained at Kalefat. It was his
presence that has given rise to the false roport I heard all
krought Hungary that Gen. Dembinski was at Wildin.

On, the left of the Pasha sai the Cadi and Mufit, the

presence that has given rise to the false roport I heard all throught Hungary that Gen. Dembinski was at Wildin.

On the left of the Pasha sat the Cadi and Mufti, the former of whom asked who I was, on which Sami Pasha gave the Uleme, in the choicest high Turkish, several details of the Journal in which this appears, which produced more than one "Mashallah!" He also added that the paper was not favorable to Turkey, on which, notwithstanding the crowd of Pashas, Beys and Ulema. (and as the actual business of the day was not yet begun.) I took courage to remark, with the greatest respect, that the piut desideria of the journal in favor of a solution of this great crisis without the horrors of a general war were in no way to be intepreted as hostile to Turkey or pallintive of the Russian occupation of the Principalities. This introduced a short political discussion, at the conclusion of which Sami Pasha declared himself satisfied. Sami Pasha it not without a sly touch of irony, and on good authority I give you one of his recent sayings. When Count Nesserode's circular was read to him, in which stress is laid on the defensive artitude of Russia, he stroked his beard and said, "Very defensive, very defensive: I shortil quite "spree with Count Nesserode if I could only forget that "Walfachia is not on the Russian side of the Prath." Edhem Bey, the Divan Enfondi, now entered, and on his knees presented to Sami Pasha the Firman el Glavar, and all rising with respect, the cavasses withdrew the boils of

a deer opening out on a coardek, or open corner of the Palace overlooking the coartyard, where the troops stood drawn up in order, the rimson banners with the crescents intering in the keen, succongenial blast of December. Down the long gallery stood in array the officers and no tables of town and country, according to precedence, while behind the troops stood a thick service mass of Balgarians in their sheep wood bonnets. Their spiritual head, the Archbishop of Widdin, was in the ceardak near the Pashas and Flens.

Archbishop of Widdin, was in the csardak near the Pashas and Ulema.

The Divan Effendi then unrolled the circular firman, which had for superscription the Sultan's cypher in all the intricate volutes of Constantineple poumanship, and then read in a clear, loud voice the firman, which amounted to the troops and the lieges that the Sultan in the present question stood on the ground of intisputable legitimate right; that he, in consequence of the results of the recent actions, had taken the title of Ghazi, or the Victorious, circinally over infidels, hence the first newspaper, the Venetian record of those wars, was called Gazetta, hence Gezettes) that he would proceed to Adrianople to put himself at the head of his armies; and thanking his solidiers and subjects for the past, encouraged them to renewed exertions.

ertions.

This document being repeated, and explained to the freepe, it is impossible to describe the freezeled enthusiasm with which it was received. "Jaska Sultan!" the Ottoman creat, reverberated through the old seraglic of Paswan Oglou, the drums rolled at intervals, but in an instant all was hushed, and the Mosleme, with palms extended, repeated with deep unction the sublime opening prayer of the Koran. That over, the rivate recommenced as if they would save send.

would rever end.

The Gazetie de St. Petersbourg contains the following bulletin, sent by General Prince Beboutoff to the Commander in Chief of the Russian army in the Cauca-us, and dated the 3d inst.:

"I have already, in my last report, informed your Highness of the retrest of the Turkish corps from Bayandoury upon Kars on the 25th ult. and of my marching in pursuit on the 27th. I added, that not being able to overtake the enemy. I fell back upon Bash Shouragel, where I took up my quarters.

"On the South it was morated and again concentrated in the vicinity of Subotane, they had formed a camp near the hamlet of Bash Kadyk Lar. I resolved at once upon compelling the enemy to accept battle, with a view to their punishment, by a deciaive defeat, for the outrage and robberies perpetrated by the Turks on our territories previous to the commencement of hostilities.

"Early on the let of December I sivanced against the enemy. My force consisted of one battalion and three companies of the Cesarewitsch Carabiniers, one battalion of your Highness Chaescurs, the 1st and 2d battalions of the Prince of Warsaw Infantry, one battalion of Cancasian Kangers, two companies of Cancasian Seppers, the regiment of Wurtemberg Dragoons, the 4th Don Cosacks, one regiment of Cosacks, and the line, three sotnias chundreds) of detached Cosacks, and ferendiers, the 3th battery of the 2th brigade of artillery, the 7th battery of the Don Cosacks, and one somise change the sound of mounted militis.

"After ascending the hights in front of the hamlet of Ongonky, I saw the Turkish troops fully prepared for the fight. They marched out from their camp near Bash. Kadyk Lar, and took up a position on the hights in front of their hamlet, some little distances from the hamlets of Grazla and Ganza Kerial. I advanced immediately to within two gunshots distance from them the enemy's lines, when I formed my troops in order of battle, and then marched upon the Turks. My first line, composed of 1st bettalion of your Highness's chasseurs, two battalions of Prince of Warsaw infantry, and seven heavy batters, under Major General Raggowut.

"In the rear and to the right of our first line I placed on the forms, and the numbers of their Kurdish anniliaries, I pushed, at the same hight with the first line, on the left four squadrons of Wartemberg Dragoons, four jucces of Cosacks, under Major General Raggowut.

"In the rear and to the right of our first line I placed on the furks horse."

"At noon my first line had taken up its position, and the cann

by our grenaders and carabiners) back upon their center, and seen afterward took to flight.

"When the combat commenced we had on our right only certain hordes of Kurds and two regiments of Tarkish norse, but when this force deployed, and savanced against Prince Tsharichavadze, it was found that the Turkish cavalry was supported by four pieces of artillery and six battalions of foot. This circumstance compelled the Prince to make several attacks against the enemy's infantry and cavalry, in order to remove them from our right. The contest continued to 3 P. M., and terminated on this point likewise with a general rout of the Turkish forces. Our dragoons took two field pieces.

"Although the Turkish horse endeavored to cover the flight of their foot, still we pursued them until late in the evening."

# GREAT BRITAIN.

The split in the Cabinet has been patched up, and Lord Palmerston continues in his office. The London Times

The split in the Cabinet has been patched up, and Lord Palmerston continues in his office. The London Times says, as if semi-officially:

"We were enabled to state on Friday, Dec. 16, that Viscount Palmerston had tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, and had therefore ceased to form a part of the Queen's Gevernment, if his resignation was accepted by the Crown. That announcement was strictly accurate, and accordingly Viscount Palmerston has not attended the meetings of the Cabinet, which have been held since he expressed his intention to resign. It is, however, well known that the important office of Home Secretary has not been filled up or accepted by any other member of the Government; and we have now the satisfaction to learn that the resignation of Lord Palmerston has not been definitely accepted, but is withdrawn, and that the Secretary of State for the Home Department will retain—we can hardly say resume—his former position in the present administration. Explanations, honorable alike to all the parties concerned in this transaction have been exchanged, and as the difficulties which had arisen between Lord Palmerston and his collection in the question of Parliamentary Reform, as dealt with by Lord John Russell, it has been found possible, withen any sacrifice of principie, to place the Government again on a united, and we hope a permanent basis. To be candid, there has been too much precipitation on all sides in this matter. Lord Palmerston expressed his intention to resign as if some vital principle of the Censtintion were in dispose and the provisions of the new Reform bill were irrevocably settled, neither of which suppositions was true. The difference of opinion was thought to be more serious and more fatal to the union of the Cabinet than it has since proved to be by those mean-bers of the Government who alone were in till possession of the Cabinet than it has since proved to be by those mean-bers of the Government of Reform new stands, it was found that

attributable.

The same paper has an editorial on the prospect of war with Rossia. Referring to the Treaties of 1734, 1769 and 1783, between Britain and Russia, (which seem to have been renewed under the Treaty of Orebro in 1812) a year's grare is allowed to the subjects of either country to return he me in the event of war between the two Powers. No such provision appears in the commercial Treaty of 1840, but may be presumed to be still in force. The large number of British engineers and artisans employee in Russia mokes this an important matter to be clearly suggested.

The United States frigate Saranne, Captain J. C. Long, Shays from Norfolk, Ve. and six days from Fayal, arrived at Gibraltar on Dec. 16, with Mr. Scenas on besalt.

The Committee of the Shiparesched Fisherana and Meriners Royal Benevolent Society have entered on diangulantes a resolution complimentary to Captain Ludlow, of

the American bark Monmouth, for his heroic exertions in rescuing 104 persons, survivors of the ship Meridian, wrecked on the 1sle of Amsterdam. The Committee further resolve to use their influence in favor of the subscription now making in Loudon for a testimonial to Captain Ludlew.

A meeting is called at Southampton to petition for active measures against Russia.

A meeting is called at Southampton to petition for active measures against Russia.

MRS. HOWITTS REPLY to MISS BRÉMER.

To the Leiver of the Finer.

Sin: I read with extreme autonishment and pain a communication in The Times of Friday, headed "A Card," from my friend Fredrick Bremer, relative to my translation of her Homes of the New World. I was more particularly surprised, as I received from her very lately a letter expressive of her great antifaction with my version of her work. She then said, "I write from my heart to thank "you fer your part in my work. Indeed, I have looked to some parts of it with a considerable degree of aniety, fearing mistakes and misconceptions; but so far as I have been able to see nothing of true importance in that way—nothing that cannot easily be corrected, and many parts I have truly enjoyed to read in your lenguage and living style, most especially invel 3, which is not only good, but excellent, and often so genishs of hid spontaneous life, that one can handly suspectify its a translation. Should there he a second English translation, some mistakes must be corrected, as for instances and the family Telme is invariably represented by F. In Sweden the farmity Telme is invariably represented by F. In Sweden the farmity Telme is invariably represented by F. In Sweden the farmity Telme is invariably represented by F. In Sweden the farmity of the carellent work, and quite wonderful, "the conscience that you have worked with." In conclusion, she says: "Thank you again and again for your "truly good and excellent work, and quite wonderful, when I think of the circumstances under which it has been achieved. A good angel has been with you."

The circumstances under which this translation was made, and to which Miss Bremer alludes, are the work being entirely in manuscript, and the rapidity that was required from me in translating about 1,800 closely written pages, so as to have the work ready by a given time for the English and American markets.

Turning now to Miss Bremer's communicatio MRS. HOWITT'S REPLY to MISS BREMER.

author.

Regretting that Miss Bremer should have thought it necessary to place herself and me in anything like an autagonistic position before the public, or that a painful discord should be introduced into an intercourse, which has hitherto been so harmonious and of so many years standing. I am, Sir, yours, faithfully, MARY HOWITT.

### FRANCE.

On Dec. 22d the French Government received official intelligence that the combined fleets had entered the Black Sea. It was accordingly probable that the Russian Embassador would demand, if he had not already demanded, an explanation with reference to the entry of the fleet, and whether it is meant as a hostile demonstration on the part of France against Russia. The answer is expected to be that the policy of the French Government has undergone no change; that peace is still the object it desires, and that no effort consistent with the national honor, and the integrity and honor of the Solian, the ally of France, will be spared in its attainment, and that the presence of the fleets is less a hostile demonstration than for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of such a calamity as that which has recently taken place. It is stated, however, that on the resignation of Lord Palmerston, the Emperor Napoleon caused a note to be written in very plain terms to the Earl of Aberdeen, asking for a definite statement whether England intended to stand by Turkey or to desert her in her hour of need.

By Imperial decree M. Troplong is nominated President of the Senate, and Drouyn de Lhuys, Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers and Gen. St. Jean d'Angely, Vice Presidents of the Senate, and Reveil, Vice Presidents; Gen. Vast. Vimeux and M. Hebert, Questors.

The religious service of the Corps Legislatif for 1854, and M. Schneider and Reveil, Vice Presidents; Gen. Vast. Vimeux and M. Hebert, Questors.

The recent reported disturbances at Lyons do not seem to have been of any importance, Military precautions were, however, taken to prevent an outbreak. The city was quiet at last accounts.

A report was current that some sentries had been fired upon while at posts in Paris, on the night of the 23d. One man certainly had his toe abot off, but subsequent investigation proved that he did it himself, with a view to being pensioned.

Rumors are current that some of the Emperor's special friends will be raised to hicher dignities at the commance On Dec. 22d the French Government received official in-

Rumors are current that some of the Emperor's special friends will be raised to higher dignities at the commencement of the new year. Report says M.M. Persigny, Morny and Troplong will be made Princes of the Empire, and Baroche, Abbatacci and Fould be made Dukes. Marshal St. Arnaud has been presented with the Grand Cross of the Legion.

The Monitary publishes the receipts of Customs to December 1. They amounted to 122,525,300 francs, exceeding by 2,201,023, those of last year, and by 21,125,2316, those of 1851. The recent reduction of import duty on ironhad increased the import from 16,540 quintals in November, 1852, to 79,886 in November 1833. Of this import England supplied 19,000 quintals and Belgium 56,000.

The fine estate of Raincy, confiscated from the Prince de Joinville, was offered for sale at Auction on 22d ult, at the Hotel de Ville, Versailles. There were no bidders and it was withdrawn.

it was withdrawn.

The Duke de La Rochefoucauld publishes a formal denial that he would accept the office of Senator, or any office under the present Empire.

Gen. Leflo, late queestor of the Legislative Assembly, and at present a refugee in Jersey, has received a pension of 4,000 francs.

# SPAIN.

SPAIN.

A Royal Decree published in the Gazette of 18th, gives the force of law to the ministerial budget, although it has not been sanctioned by the courts.

A tremendous gale was experienced on the 18th along the coasts of Spain and Portugal. At Cadiz, the Americanship Emblica, which sailed on the 10th for Boston, with a cargo of salt, put back on the 13th, so leaky that they had to run her sahore.

According to the Epoca M. Bermudez de Castro is to exchange the legation of Naples for that of Washington.

Gen. Manuel Oribe, ex President of the Republic of Uruguay, arrived at Barcelona on the 15th, in the Spanish frigate Restauracion, coming from Montevideo.

The duels fought by Messrs. Soulé, father and son, have caused a great sensation. The American public already know that these famous duellos were to punish M. Turgot, the French Embassador, and the Duke of Alba, brother inlaw of the Empress Eugenie, for the offense of likening Madame Soule to Mary of Burgundy. Madame, it appears, wore a dress close to the throat, while the costumes of the other ladies were more prodigal in their display of charms. The following is the French version of the story, and is, of Course, as more in the Messager de Bayoane:

"On the 15th of November the French Embassador at

"On the 15th of November the French Embassador at Madrid gave a ball, on the occasion of the fete of the Emperor. Mr. Soule, Minister of the United States, was present with Madame Souls, and her son, aged 23. During the fite, the Duke of Alba and the French Embassador, is a tête à tête conversation, made some observations and exchanged some pleasantry on the tollet of Madame Soule the eccentric tasts of which had been remarked by the entire company. Mr. Soulé, Jr., overheard the conversation.

The following morning, Mr. Perry, Secretary of Legation of the United States, and Colonel Milans del Bosch, waited the United States and Colonel Milans del Boseh waited on the Duke of Alba. They handed him a letter frem Mr. Scule, Jr., and said they were sent to demand satisfaction for the pleasantry of the previous evening. The Duke of Alba was greatly surprised, and throwing the letter which had been given him on his table explained to the two witnesses of his adversary what had really passed—in fact, that it was nothing more than a simple joke in a private conversation. He, at the same time, expressed his regret that a son should have considered his mother of feaded at a remark which only had reference to her manua maker; and he proposed to write a friendly letter to Mr. Soulé to remove from his midd the error under which has labored. The friends of Mr. Soulé took their leave periet ly satisfied. The following morning the Duke of Alba fot all on his writing table the letter of the day before, and with the had not opened. He read it and found that it was conched in terms so violent, so insulting, that he considered himself bound to send, in turn, two of his friends to Mr. Soulé, Jr., to demand the withdrawal of what he had interested and the send of the send of what he had interested and the send of what he had interested and the send of which which a way to he had not opened.

had made use of, and asked to be allowed to keep the letter which he had received from the Dake of Alba, piedging at the same time his word of honor that he would never make use of it, and that the result of the affair completely satisfied him. Several days after some English papers related the facts we have just memioned, but they travestied them in a manner offensive to the Duke of Alba sent General Jose de la Coucha to Mr. Soule to demand reparation. He consented and accepted the duel with swords as proposed, and the 12th of December was named as the day. Subsequently Mr. Soulé asked that the duel should take place with the small sword, which was agreed to. He then demanded a delay of forty-cight hours, which was also granted. On the day fixed for the duel, which was to take place in the Pardo, Mr. Soulé, who had to be waited for a considerable time under pretext that he was writing dispatches to the Government, at length arrived, followed by six carriages fall of his countrymen residing in Madrid. Though surprised at witnessing such indiscrect curiosity, which made the affair resemble a cockfight, the seconds of the Alba consented, however, to the Americans remaining on the ground. The two adversaries took their ground and crossed swords. Mr. Soulé was continually interrupting, and he demanded several times a cessation, which was granted to him. At last the witnesses declared that the duel ought to terminate and that they would only allow five minutes more. Mr. Soulé, Jun. was slightly wounded, and he then prouised on his word of honor, to contradict the facts recounted in the English papers, and to cause a letter to be published to that effect in the journals of England and America. He also pledged himself to burn, in presence of the witnesses, the letter he had received from the Duke of Alba. Thus terminated this selfair. These were the first two acts of the drama we recount; now for the most important. After the events just related Mr. Soulé, Sen. (the Minister), wrote to the Marquis de Turgot, the Frenc

A subsequent account, dated the 20th Dec., states that the ball had been extracted, and the wound was going on favorably.

The Sizele of Parls publishes the following letters on the subject of the duels above described:

"Parls, Dec. 25.

"Mossieur le Redacteur: In the version which you have given of the duels which have taken place on the one hand between the Duke of Alba and Mr. Soulé, Sen., and between the Marquis de Turgot and Mr. Soulé, Sen., on the other, there are three errors. The family ties which closely unite me to Mr. Soulé make it my daty to correct them. It is untrue that Madame Suile presented herself in the costume of Marguerite de Bourgogne at the ball given by the French Embassador: my sister wore a robe of blue velvet, low in the neck, with flounces of lace made of gold thread, and on her head a torvade a glandis dor. What is true is that the expression which gave rise to a challenge sent by my nephew to the Duke of Alba is this: 'Look at Marguerite de Bourgogne!' which Mr. Soulé, Jr. though the heard proceed from the mouth of the Duke of Alba, and which he warmly took up. The meeting took place on the 14th. After half an hour's combat without result, the seconds interfering and declaring honor to be satisfied, it ceased and the parties shook hands. Mr. Soulé did take up the affair of his son, for his challenge to M. de Turgot was sent on the morning of the very day that the duel between the Duke of Alba and my nephew was to take place. The letter to the Marquis de Turgot, of which the following is a literal copy, explains the motive of the provocation:
"Mossegue Le Marquis—The difference which has arisen be-

year, and to demand of you personally that saturation which you cannot refuse me. Mr Perry, an American citizen, and my friend, is empowered to receive your answer. I have the honor to be, Mr Lie Marquis your very humble servant. "PERRE SOULE."

M. de Turgot declared on his honor, through his account, Lord Howden and General Cailer, that he did not make use of the expression imputed to him, and refused to admit that, as the insult took place in the salom of the Embassy, he was bound to give satisfaction for it. Mr. Soule then insisted on M. de Turgot meeting him. The rest is known. Accept, &c., "Alfred Mencien."

"No. 31 Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champe."

The Portuguese Cortes assembled at St. Bento on the 19th Dec. to record the King Regent's reiteration of his oath of office. The young King Pedro V. was also present with his brother Don Luiz as constable of the kingdom. The King Regent's speech was as follows:

"WORTHY PRESS OF THE REALM, SENATORS, AND DESCRIPTION.

DEFUTIES: "After the heavy blow which it pleased Divine Provi-"After the heavy blow which it pleased Divins Providence to inflict upon my heart—leaving my dear children orphans and the Portuguese nation submerged in mourning for the loss of the virtuous Queen it so dearly loved, my first moment of relief is that in which I find myself in the center of the national representatives. In their presence I have just reitererated the solemn oath which the Constitutional Charter requires from the Regent during the King's minority. This sacred oath will be by me religiously kept. My sincere and anxious care will ever be to promote, in all respects, the happiness of the subjects of Don Pedro V, at whose side you now see me. During the short time that intervence before he attains his majority my every effort will be exerted to give him the lessons of a father and the advice of a friend, that he may daily become more worthy to occupy the glorious throne of his august ancestors. I will not ceare to retried him of the eminent virtues of his august mother and his immortal grandfather, Sector Don Pedro IV. Meanwhile, confiding in the favor of God and in the efficient cooperation of the national representatives, I hope to deliver the Kingdom to His Majesty, the King, my august son, in the enjoyment of perfect peace, of its precious liberties, and in the advancement of those industrial and administrative improvements 30 necessary for the prosperity and contentment of all Portuguese citizens.

The Legislature was to continue in session till the end of the year, when a new session would be opened, Jan. 2, with a speech from the throne.

There was a report that M. Fonseca Magalhaeus would retire from the Ministry, but it would not change the administration.

# GERMANY.

THE RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN BADEN.

A letter from Freiburg, Baden, of the 18th states that the Jesuit missionaries have been ordered by the authorities to leave the place within a week. A similar order was issued about a month previous, but was withdrawn by the Regent, in the hope that they would profit by the indulgence. The Chambers are convoked to meet January?

Austrian mediation is spoken of in the Jesuit quarrel.

The conflict between the Government of the Dukedom of Baden and the Archbishop of Freibourg is not finished. The Catholic party is trying to excite the sympathies of the people by spreading various pamphlets, which in their turn are confiscated by the police. The Jesuits, however, have finally been expelled from Baden and Freibourg, the focus of the disturbances.

The Dusseldorf School of Painting has sustained again another loss. One of its most promising members. Henry Ritter, died in Genferach, on December 21. He was born in 1816, in Canada, where his father served in the English army. As an artist has is said to have been equally remarkable for drawing and color. On the same day, a young member of the school, but fell assent in genre painting. A. Thorn, died at Naturied. Thus in the course of six weeks the Dussel-dorf School has lost three of its artists. THE RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN BADEN.

# INDIA AND CHINA.

det. Dates from Shanghai, China, are to the 2d November.

has istimated that no more duties will be paid by British traders till the city is again under Tartar sway. On the other hand Mr. Marshall insists on payment in sitter—against which the American Merchants have vehemently protested.

protested.

"Of the progress of the insurrection in the North, we have no reliable accounts. Ningpo was quiet. Amoy, November 3th, was expected to be speedily retaken by the Imperialists.

At Canton there was nothing new. The city remained quiet. Trade in imports was again languid, and the late improvement in Yarns and Shirtings was not maintained. Exchange had fallen to 5-2 per dollar. The price of Tea was maintained, and the finer qualities were scarce. At Shanghai shipments of Tea were active; in imports little doing. Exchange on England 6.5.

It was generally understood that Sir George Bonham's resignation was accepted. No successor appointed.

Mr. Marshall was at Macao, awaiting the arrival of his successor.

successor.

At Whampon, United States ships of war Macedonian,
Mississippi, Powhattan, Supply, At Maceo, storeship Southampton. At Cumsing Moon, Vandalia; and at Shanghai,
Saratega.

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Robert Makin & Sons Circular.

Liverpool. Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1631.

There has been a good deal of activity in the Irish markets during the past week, with a rise in the value of Wirear about equivalent to what which had already taken pince on this side the channel I notas Cours appears, in several districts, to be taxen much more freely by consumers, and speculation existing at the same time, from the circumstance of the demand for a while to come requiring to be satisfied almost entirely from stocks in hand, at increovement of about 21 per quarter has been established. The English markets close the week with less animation; and here, on Saturday, the collect he week with less animation; and here, on Saturday, the tendency lower, particularly for Flacts, with some pressure on the spot as well as for future strival.

Hermann Cox & Co.'s Circular.

Per Baltic:

Since our report of the 23d instant, we have received the Europa's advices dated 14th instant.

The receipts showed a further decrease: shioments were small, and prices had slightly advanced. No change had taken place in the account of the Hollidays, few spinners have been corrected to the account of the Hollidays, few spinners have had been account of the Hollidays, few spinners have had been account of the Hollidays, few spinners have her had been accounted that the account of the Hollidays, few spinners have had her as high are few sport, and on a speculation, and prices for ablition of Corron most in demand, are a shade deaver. We may shortly expect to see our stock of American Cerron much smaller than it has been for some time past. Holders will be careless amout selling and as true accounts from the Eastern markets are improving, we shall also see a better besiness in Manchester.

The imports of Bullion continues large, and there is little doubt but that money will be easier next month.

Lord Palmerston has resumed office, and we learn by telegraph that Turkey has consented to a resumption of negotiations, and there is again some hope of a peaceable settlement.

Brandstuff's are flat. To day's market was slendedly attended, and little business one. Wastar monibally without change, and Floux o'89d cheaver. Invitan Coan't good domand.

In Naval Stores on market till the 20 of January.

In Manchester to-day little business was done on account of the Holliday seasen, but prices were very time, and the tone healthy.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

From The Times, Vienna, Wednesday evening, the Rus sian steamer Proth has set two Turkish villages on five by

throwing red-hot balls into them.

Constantinople, 19th -- From The Chronicle, negotia-

Sweden, Stockholm, 26th.—The King has invited the

It is believed that the Government wishes to bring some momentous facts connected with foreign affairs to the knowledge of the Diet.

Berlin, 24th.—Negotiations are pending between Sweden

and Denmark, having for its object the conclusion of a league offensive and defensive between the two States.

ODESSA, 16th.-Grain again more active. Freights steady

some unposted articles.

Constantinopiz, Dec. 15.—The Shah of Persia has in-

formed his Consuls of his intention to suspend diplomatie relations with Great Britain. The Black Sea has of late been visited with violent

storms. Eighty merchant vessels have been lost. The

is moderately active for home consumption. The sales yes-terday and to day foct up about 13,000 bales at very full prices-the greatest inquiry being for qualities worth 51d. of which there is a small supply of good stapled. Thereare but few transactions by speculators or exporters.

Higher rates have been paid since the close of the market

# To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Size: Having disposed of the Treaty question, I will now proceed to an examination of your objections to my views of the respective rights of the authors and the people. In so doing, I shall prefer, in all cases, to give your own words, that my readers may see that you have not been misrepresented. Had my reviewers generally, pursued this course, their readers might have understood the views I have of fered for consideration, and I might have been saved much

Robert Makin & Sons' Circular.

close the week with less an inition, the trade valed dall, the tendency lower, particularly for Flora, with some pressure on the spot as well as for future artival.

Under the influence of lower English prices the New-York accounts of the 18th line's state a decline of 5 p bbl on Flora, and 5 p bushel on Winar; the weather continued mid for this season, a fair quantity coming down from the appears of Winar and Flora, the continuent of Europe shill this week comprises only five days—from the United States we have to note a fair quantity of Winar and Flora, with a few loss of the latter from Cansala; with the exception of Oarts and Oartstat, the Construct of Cansala; with the exception of Oarts and Oartstat, the Construct of Cansala; with the exception of Oarts and Oartstat, the Construct of Cansala; with the exception of Oarts and Oartstat, the Construct of Cansala; with the exception of Oarts and Oartstat, the Construct of Cansala; with the exception of Days and early for the eastward, and this morning we have a heavy fall of show.

We have not a numerous attendance to our market this morning, but there has been a good inquiry for 11 p bushel from the rates of business done, at a general of the first of the provided of the trade cloing firm the Fators we note a reduction of 15 to 19 p blood, though not so free asle instructed demand and 11 P bushel dearer; and Oartstat realises an advance of 16 to 19 p boad, though not so free asle is the extent of each of the pressure of the better descriptions.

Per Bultic ] Liverpoot, Monday, Dec. 27, 1833 We have so change to notice in the price of Corrow, the daily asies averaging 6,000 bales, with 1,200 to exporters and speculators, and the market closing stradily. 1,200 to exporters and speculators, and the market closing stradily. 1,200 to exporters and speculators, and the market closing stradily.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Monday 36th was observed in this market as a close holiday. Today, 27th, FLOUR sold to a moderate extent at steady prices. Whitay
was in good request, the depression of Friday last being recovered,
and market closing firm. INDIAN CORN, without much doing, was
held firmly and better qualities dearer. Former quotations of all
red. 10 (2014) 27 to 38. Western Canal FLOUR, 37 (2016) 8. Baltimore. Philadelphia and Ohio, 37 (2014). Canada, 37 (2016); Sour, 51
(2014) 29 th). White INDIAN CORN, 43; yellow, 45; mixed, 44; by
quarter of 42 fb. We have, however, hearly white American Coan
called as high as 47, yellow 49 / 29 quarter, and highest quotation for
U. S. white When 1/1 / 29 bush.

London Corn Market... Dec. 28.
Scanty show of English When 1; full supply of foreign. Trade

Scanty show of English WHEAT; fuir supply of foreign. Trade opened very firmly, but at present prices of English and foreign WHEAT unaliered. BARLEY, BEANS and Plas fully as done. Few OATS fresh up, but previous receipts plentiful. Trade stoody, and fine CoaN quite as dear.

THE LATEST. [By Electric Telegraph to Liverpool.]
LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1853—8 A. M.

tions on the peace project have commenced. The Porte manifests a pacific disposition. The combined fleats

Diet to nominate a small number of its members possessing its entire confidence, to whom as a secret committee the Government may make an important communication.

Panis, Wednesday-Threes closed 74f.: 41 P Cents.

at former high prices.
Sr. Peterssurg.—Latest accounts report the Exchange at 38 d to 39 1-16d. The only sign of anticipations of war noticeable in the state of trade was a rise in the prices of

price of Corn has risen enormously.

Liversoot, Thursday, Dec. 29—Corron—The market

BREADSTUFFE-Prices are very firm with a good demand.

# INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

You have presented accurately my idea of the two classes

Details of the news by the overload Indian and China mail are to hand. Bombay dates are to November 28. The news from India is of little interest to our readers. There was searcity in the northern districts of the Madras Presidency, owing to want of rain. Cholera in Bombay was decreasing. Trade was not very brisk. Money market only. of men concerned in the production of books—the one fur-nishing the facts and ideas which constitute the body, and Dates from Shanghai, China, are to the 2d November. There was no new feature to report in the war. Constant fighting was going on with little result on either side. The Imperialists numberedabout 14,000, and the foreign vessels hitherto employed at Chin-kiang foo had been brought round to assist them. The fleet of junks was also coming, and unless the insurgents receive reenforcements, it is constituted in the constitute of funds, and he had some difficulty with the British Consul, in consequence of presenting A correspondent of The London Times, says:

"The proceedings of the American Commissioner and the American Vice Consul as regards neatvality, are considered somewhat equivocal, and the insurgence chief has addressed a letter on the subject."

"The payment of the duties during the capture of Shanghai, and the present collection of them, are being agitated by the foreign authorities and the Imperial Government, and was causing much oxidement. The British Consal makes the second are generally, and often largely paid, while the second are generally, and often largely, paid; and yet the labor of the last is light, while that of the other is commonly severe. In opposition to this view books, it is clearly set so with respect to others. For in stance—an intelligent person familiar with cotemporary poetry will say at once, on hearing a few lines of a new poem read. That is Tennyson's—or Browning's, or Bryant's, or Whittier's, or Holmes's, as the case may be—and he will have judged aright ninety nine times in "a hundred. If so, is it not clear that even popular and thorship is something quite other and higher than Mr. Carey's necessities compel him to pronounce it?"

By no means clear, be assured. The lates of the second are generally, and often lasted to the last of the other is commonly severe. In opposition to this view time the second are generally, and often lasted the other is commonly severe. In opposition to this view that of the other is commonly severe. In opposition to this other is commonly severe. In

lut does that peculiarity give to any one of them a right of property in the ideas? I think not. There are twenty allors in your City the cut of whose conts can be reorganised, but does that fact give to any of them a right of property in the cloth that you place in their bands to be converted into conta? Heccuse your baker makes better head than any other, may he appropriate to his awa use and profit the flow you send to him to be converted into bread? Were he to profit do any such right you would, I think, say to him precisely what the people who away owners of the great treasury from which the materials of becks are drawn, say to the authors: "This flour, if, if mine. I deny that your being able to make better bread?" when your neighbors gives you any profit of the work manbip alone is yours, and make better bread? "I have you a full, fair and libert of the mine." The people have alreasty granted to the authors forty two years? "I have alreasty granted to the authors forty two years, and the moneyly of the right of exhibiting the body of which books are composed, as a compensation for putting it is well to the right of exhibiting the body of which books are composed, as a compensation for putting it is well to the profit of the right of exhibiting the body of which books are composed, as a compensation for putting it is well to the profit of the right of exhibiting the body of which books are composed, as a compensation for putting it is well to the profit of the right of exhibiting the body of which books are composed, and the monopoly of the right of exhibiting the body of the lock are composed to the profit of the right of the people which we have it can be a full and fair compensation. They do not be a full and the profit of the profit of the people was not already all that is required for giving hims a full and fair compensation. I for they have, there is no more reason for granting them an increase than there would be for your peying your tailor ten dollars for making a continual to the profit of the p

To the first portion of this paragraph I demur, as being utterly unfair, and as calculated to produce upon the mind of your readers an impression that you would never, as I think, have desired to produce but for the "necessities" of your case. You say that I "cannot well deap with author your case. You say that I "cannot well deap with author "your case. You say that I "cannot well deap with an and the present rights." Is there a line that I have written that looks as if I desired to diminish the control he now has over the finits of his labor? If 80, beg you to produce it. Have I not said, distinctly, that the literary man is "entitled to the protection of the law," and have I not urged that that which is now of dramatic writers, now appreted against three entation, without their consent? Is it not one of the objects of what I have written to induce our authors to be satisfied with what they have, and not to risk losing part of that in the effort to obtain more! If you can find a single passage in the pampliet that warrants you in placing me before the world as being opposed to the true interests of authors, let it be produced. Between them and the consumers of books, turro is, as I consider, a perfect harmeny of interests, and I have been anxious to prevent them from producing discord by drawing as tightly the cord that now unites the two, as to break it appears to me to be entirely opposed to the daily teachings of your paper, and that I I antertain other views on the ambject, you may, perhaps, have yourself to thank for it. Within a month. I have, as it appears to me, read repeated calls upon your city authorities to look to the improper use of "the public domain," by individuals. Or one day you have told of danger to life from the driving of cattle through the streets, and on another, of the hugy piles of bricks by which other streets have been encumbered. As yet, I do not recollect to have seen a complaint against any one for having made "a cart, a table,or a flour-harries," but if any one should venture

should be devised and applied to the aggregate product of his ship. But this would not at all help the adversaries of interesting. Here, again, as it would seem. I have been misted by The Tribuse. Having read that paper carefully for some years past, I have been led to think that the less that we paid to the middleman the more there would be for producer and consumer—the first obtaining more cloth for wheat and the second more wheat for his cloth, but in the ast it would now appear, I have erred. To improve the condition of the producer of the raw material of bodies and the consumer of the books themselves, we should permore to the middleman that works up the materials at places them before the world, and then make a law regarding him to divide his profits with the producers. Injudically, the suggestions like this, Mr. Editor, can be regarded only as evidence of "strong necessarity" on the part of those who make them.

It is a grievance that such men as those to whom year have referred should have no rights, and should be small, it is a disgree to the age that men like Cuvier and firm boldt should live and die poor, while Thackeray, Dickes, and Mrs. Stowe accumulate fortunes. How is this green to be removed? By increasing the time while, and the space over which, the popularizers of the ideas shall have a monopoly of the privilege of exhibiting them? Certainly not. The larger and the wides that men like state of intellectual condition required for calbing him properly to appreciate the labors of such men as Arage, Kent and Lamarch, and the more distant will the time when those laborers will be paid. The shorter that bight state of intellectual condition required for calbing him properly to appreciate the labors of such men as Arage, Kent and Lamarch, and the more distant will the time when those laborers will be paid. The shorter time of the archiving privilent, provided it he sufficient to induce the application of labor and talent to the dasks of books—the sconer will such men detailed to induce the applicati